NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1894.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Ocean Queen.

News from the Republics of Central and South America.

Large Monthly Shipment of Gold from California,

Thkiepaugh, at this port yesterday from Aspinwall on the 26th alt., we have late and interesting intelligence will be found detailed in the letter of our Panama cor

the prompt delivery of our correspondence and late

> Our Panama Correspondence. PANAMA, Feb. 26, 1861.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship mediate ports, arrived in this harbor at ten P. M. on the South inst. Her dates are Valparaiso, February 2; Co-quimbo, 3; Caldera, 4; Cobija, 6; Iquique, 6; Arica, 7; Isiay, 8; Pisco and Chinchas, 10; Callao, 13, and Payla, 16. She brought the following cargo for New York:—61 cercons of bark, 38 bales of goatskins, 39 bales of cotton and 113 hides. The news from the Southern republics is of in-terest, although not of any great importance. They appear to be presperous, and are daily almost, by various acts, bettering the condition of their people, increasing business, and facilitating commerce, both foreign and Now that peace is established once more e of arranging matters between all the republics of h favor. Surely such a treaty should be made, for

reely a word is said in any of the Chilean journals specting the effect produced by the late catastrophe in initiago in lessening the influence and power of the nurch and priestbood. The papers, which at the time nent in their denunciations of men like pat the masses of the people have again fallen back inte-condition of lethergy, and have quietly submitted to an of the population of Santiago were stirring to maintain the pricethood in power and to prevent their influence rom being in any manner interfered with. They have oubtless succeeded in a great measure. We all know when they once are determined to carry out an object them. Nothing will stop them until their point is carried, and no doubt this has been the way in ago. The women of Chile are fanatics on the sub of the community; and whon any measure beselving the church is desired they are the ones employed, through their induces with the starter sex, to obtain it and they good and enlightened in other respects are found to be the most bigued or the subject of religion, and for this reason the priests are careful to select these whose influence and power they desire from the wealthlest and most powerful families, feeling secure with such means of obtaining all they ask for, it not more. As an instance of how the women feel regarding the loss of life at Sontage. If give you the following story, as took in me by the party of the following story, as took in the year of the following story, as took in the year of the following story, as took in the year of the property of the steamers on a recent possage from Callan to Vajagaraiso was a lady of Chile, who had lost three near relatives by the diesafer. She did not appear to be much distressed about it, and conversed freely upon the subject, A gegtleman is course of conversation asked her what was her opinion of the affair, and if she did not think the priests entirely to blame for the catas trophs. Her reply was that he did not think to find the story of th

have subscribed sem. con. the sum of one bundred thousand dollars towards its realization.

The second proposition is the one of Mr. Jeehaa Waddington, the estimable English merchant of Valparaiso, This gestleman proposes the prolongation of the canal which he began to construct in 1844, conducting the water from the river Aconquaca to the valley of Limache, a distance of twanty five or thirty leagues, where it remains in the middle of the distance, paralyzed for want of capital. Mr. Waddington now offers the mu nicipal body to terminate that undertaking, in pursuance of a previous contract, in force ever since 1855, and promises to supply the city with one hundred thousand gallons of water daily gratis within thirty months from the present date, if his scheme be admitted.

Lastly, the municipal authorities are considering a proposal, originating with an anonymous company, cutilied "the Borers," which, with the assistance of very moderate capital, contemplates the perforation of the hills of Valparaiso with artesian wells, and has already obtained water in the wilderness of Quilpule, five or six leagues from Valparaiso of the resistance of the two cities are giving these plans their most interested attention, and the adoption of one of them, which will be between the two first named, will not long be delayed.

In the capital no less activity has been developed, taking into account the oircumstances of the two cities. On the 22d of January the Southern Railroad Company summoned a general meeting of the shareholders for the purpose of obtaining a sanction for a loan of \$550,000 on mortgage. The shareholders present, who were only four in number—through a conspicuous irregularity in indicating the hour of meeting—protested against the proposal of the directors; but the three present, possession a great majority of votes, on account of the number of their shares, resolved on its being carried into effect, for which they have invited sealed proposals of from \$500 upwards.

On its part the government promulgated, on

the carrying out of this contract government will lend the contractors its aid and protection, but without any obligation on its part.

The precading bases being accepted by the parties interested, this contract shall be recorded, for which purpose it shall pass to the treasury of the department.

Rabric of H. B. Noboa.

On account of discatisfaction having been expressed by the holders of certain Parawian bonds at having been paid the interest thereon in greenbacks by the Peruvian agent in New York, a memorial on the subject was addressed to the Peruvian government. This not having the desired effect, a meeting of the bondholders was held in October last, and resolutions passed regarding the beat course to pursue. The result was the following official order:—

Lima, Jan. 28, 1864.

England Pets
Barbados 2
France and Antilles 19
Mauritius Beigium Germany 7

indicia which created them have proved mere ary nothings.

The recognition made by our government on the 21st of January, in consequence of an autograph letter of King Victor Emanuel, dated in Turin the 22d of November, soliciting it, has also been officially published. This step has been welcomed by the applause of the whole country, with the contemplated exception of the Papal—we cannot say Roman—faction, misled by the priests of Santiago.

country, with the contemplated exception of the Papal—we cannot say Roman—faction, misled by the pricats of Santiago.

I have not the Teast particle of news to give as re gards the political question of the election, which at this hour ought to engage the public attention, but does not. Whether from councition of the completeness of its liberties or from apathy, the truth is there is a complete absence of agitation, although only two months intervene before the decision of the event.

At the eleventh hour the press has proclaimed the welcome news of the invitation addressed by the government of Peru to the South American republics to an American Congress, whose object will be the providing for the common de ence, not only of the territory, but of the democratic institutions of America.

The following is a report of the Valparaiso markets for the two weeks prior to the sailing of the steamer:—

During the past fortnight our market has shown some symptoms of improvement, although, as regards manufactured goods, we cannot report anything like an active demand at present, as our principal dealers still hold back under the impression that present prices cannot be maintained, and that they will be able to purchase on better terms later on.

In country produce there has been very duil during the whole month, and prices have still a tendency downward, with but few exceptions. The transactions in our two principal articles of export—copper and nitrate—have been on rather a reduced scale, owing to a temporary scarcity induced by the unusually heavy shipments recently gone forward and in course of shipping. A sale of 1,000 quintals of copper was effected at \$17.75, but since the arrival of the last mail there has been a reaction, owing to the favorable news received, and sales of from 8,000 to 7,000 quintuits have been made at \$18.25, and it is probable that further sales with be effected at the same

We are without further information from the interior conforming the recent insurrection, and must await quietty the next arrival from Carthagena to know what has been done towards quelling it.

There is nothing of any local interest to record. The Vot de America—the official organ published in this city—in its issue of the 25th inst. has a finning article against your correspondent for having missepersented in his letter of January 15, published in the Haralo of the 15th, certain matters connected with the arrest of the English priest, the Rev. Dr. Vaughn, for having performed mass without first taking the oath or asking percanis as no of the authorities; and also for a wrong interpretation of the article of the existing treaties between English, france and the United States and New Granada, in which the freedom of religion is allowed. The writer on trends that, atthough religious freedom is allowed, its observance must be in accordance with the existing laws of the country or State or, in other words, any foreign priest of the Roman Catholic Church, or Protestant minister arriving here, miss, before being permitted to hold religious serv.ce of any kind, take the oath prescribed by this existing law, which is in direct opposition to the treaty. I differ with him entirely, and hold that I am right. I consider that the arrest of Br. Vaughn was an illegal act in every respect, and my only regret is that the matter was not put to the test. They can make what laws they please in Colombia respecting their own priests, but none against foreigners that will conflict with an existing treaty, unless they desire to got into trouble. It is absurd to imagine that a treaty was signed and ratified which a law at any moment could render null and void; and, as I have said before, my only regret is that this arrest was not resisted, and the case brought to the attention of the English government, in order to have the matter sottled and annoyance prevented in future. The writer suggests that the Haralo had better have another cor

the commercial world, especially to those doing business with that country. Arrangements have been entered into whereby the base coin that has been so long in circulation is to be recoined into m ney of a proper standard value. I quote the following from the Lima Comercia of the 12th inst.—

value. I quote the following from the Lima Comercia of the 12th inst.—

Considering that the extinction of the base Roll fan money circulating in our markers has now come to be of the mean urgent necessity, and that of the proposals presented to government the most favorable to carry out the conversion of the base coin is that of the mercantile houses of J. V. Oyage & Brother, and Graham Kowe & Co., it have, in accordance with the consultive sole of the counsel of ministers accepted it, under the following lerms and conditions.—

I. The proposing parties, Messrs. J. V. Oyague & Brother and Graham Rowe & Co., without requiring from government any advances, and drawing exactly at the rate of 37 pence per dollar against their come founds in Europe, snall, by means of so drawing, collect from tour to five hundred thousand peace worth of Bolivian money each mogul, up to the sum of eight unitions, which is supposed to be in circulation, excepting counterfeit money. They are bound to receive in payment all such pieces of Bolivian money as are accepted at the proble treasuries which they may me time or expent to Europe in the same state or in bars, with the knowle ige of the national cusous houses, selling them on their own account, cost and risk wherever it may suff their convenience.

They shall present in the tarm proportionate to the distance ceruficales of the Peruvian Minister in London of having imported and metical in the Bank of England the sums they have declared at the custom houses of the republic, and which may not have been metical in the unit of this distance which have not have been metical in the minister in London of having imported and metical in the Bank of England the sums they have declared at the custom houses of the republic, and which may not have been metical in the minister in Lindon.

The above named mercantile houses bind themselves to

signa they have declared at the custom houses of the republic, and which may not have been meited in the mint of this city.

3. The above-named mercantile houses bind themselves to coin ten millions of aois is conformity with the law of February 18, 1863, at the rate of four to five hundred thousand sols every month, excepting fortnitous events, which amount must therefore the millions five hundred thousand sols in coins of ave, ten and twenty cents, distributed in equal quantities moning.

4. Government will receive every month the quantity of money comed placed at their disposal by the contractors and will immediately pay them its value in bits mon Europe at said yays sight at he rate of 44 pence per said of it will ply them in Bolivian money, calculating the latter at 37 pourse for farm base peace besides, government will pay them 73, per cent at oar, of say 15 pince for all appendes and comm as ion occasioned both by the fabrication of the new coin and the loss on the Bolivian coin they have to expended that said commission of 745 per cent is for both operations in the proportions established in 186 contract with one person, whitever he their expenses for transport, insurance, freights, losses of any kind whatever, drawing of biths or other causes.

6. The proposing parties samnot auspend the effects of this contract without consent of government, nor is it at the option of government to suspend it, but of both parties.

7. The contractors shall commence making their deliveries in sols within two mouths from date, at the laws, fining themselves voluntarily with \$50 000, if in the stipulated term they should not have commence making their deliveries in sols within two mouths from date, at the laws, fining themselves voluntarily with \$50 000, if in the stipulation of the law of February 18, 1863.

8. In case government should not pay immediately in bill upon Europe at sixty days sight at forty-gight pence per sol, of in Boliver of the following paying them to the contractors have the manner thay any of the ot

who appeared to bear the detention with very good bumor.

The Facilic Mail Steamship Company's eteamship Constitution, Commodere Watkins, arrived from San Franchico on the 13th inst. She brings the following specie:

For Row York 503,786 54

The tollowing is the amount of specie by steamers from California during the mouth of February:

By steamer Golden City—

For England \$1,038,266 33

For New York 448,804 33

By steamer America—

For New York 20,000 66

Punishment of Frauds in General Butler's Department,
Major General Butler has issued official orders consigning George M. Butler and W. H. W. Hodges, of Portsmouth,
Va., to hard labor at Hatteras, N. C., for slieged fraudulent disposal of the funds of the Portsmouth Savings
Bank and the Mechanica' Savings Bank, of that city,
Baine was cashier of the first named institution, and
Hodges cashier of the banks, it seems, were sent to
Richmond, and the officers refused to divulge to the Bank
Investigating Committee by whose authority the transfors were made, thus showing centempt of the authority
of the United States. Hence the soutence.
In addition to confinement at bard labor, Hodges is to
be fed on broad and water, with a twenty four pound
ball attached to his leg, by a chain not more than six feet
long. Hame was formerly a clergyman, and, on account
of his advanced age, is only to be punished by imirfoonment at hard labor. Both will be confined until they
answer the questions but to them.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ELLEN S. TERRY.

The Anticipated Attack on Newbern.

General Peck's Preparations to Repel the Rebels,

The government transport steamer Ellen S. Terry, from the 4th, arrived at this port yesterday.

Captain Chapin, of the Terry, will accept our thanks for copies of North Carolina papers. The North Carolina Times, of the 2d instant, comes to

us by this arrival. It contains no news of any interest; but its leader refer to an expected attack on New. pern, and states that all possible preparations to meet it

editor, Hop. W. W. Holden, the great leader of the oppo-sition party, will doubtless be the next Governor of North Carolina, the people having thus expressed them selves at the various public meetings, which have been held in all parts of the State. This act creates great excite

thirty five miles above Newbern, is almost completed, and is a very formidable affair. She is plated ten inches thick and carries four heavy guns. The rebels are now removing the river obstructions this side of Kinston, and are making every preparation to renew the attack on

The rebel ram on the Roanoke river of the same size is reported ready to move on Plymouth, and the ram

forces have been only diversions, but as soon as in becomes a necessity they will be at their disposal any bour the Confederate government desires to possess them as they are garrisoned by only a handful of men, and and firemen constituting the major share of these forces Brigadier General Wessels, commanding the Union lever. His kindness to the citizens has made him very popular with the people in that section of the State, wh

The necessity of making North Carolina the battle ground is more apparent day by day, says the Raleigh Confederate. • The Convention movement in North Carolina, which is

of a very formidable character, has hastened the rebel operations there, determining them to prompt action, as the suppression of the Raleigh Standard indicates.

Official intelligence has been received at Newbern con firming the report that Jeff. Davis has issued an order for the immediate seizure of all the important points nov the attempt, then the apandonment of Virginiaby the forced and more gunboats were sent there in time the rebels could not expect to take those points in time to Our despatches from Newbern say:-

Every available man in the department, including fire-men and citizens, are under orders to be ready to go into the critifications at any moment. All have confidence in Gen. Peck, who will make the best possible use of the neans at his command to receive the enemy.

Gen. Peck has made earnest efforts to obtain more gun boats and more men. Should these be lacking at the pro per time, the country will not hold him responsible. The garden of North Carolina, with all its extensive water communications, is in our possession, and has cost us many millions and much precious blood. Our presence here is morally equivalent to the possession our friends in the interior who have loudly remonstrated through some of their papers this section. The fact that we are under the necessity of is a matter of public notoriety to the enemy and a mockery of our military pretensions. This state of things, it

The twenty three soldiers hung recently in Kinston by the enemy, whose names were published in the Richmond papers, were all members of Colonel Charles Heury Foster's regiment, the Second North Carolina (white). At perated beyond all bounds. They have resolved to take no more prisoners. The difficulties experienced heretobarous butchery at Kinston, greatly increased.

# NEWS FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Longstreet's Rapid Retreat -- Every Means Pressed Into Service to Facilitate His Return to Virginia, &c., &c. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 6, 1864.

Scouts report that Longstreet has sent his wagons to Richmond by railroad and is mounting his men upon the horses and mules thus released, and is pressing into the

The rebel cavairy is still scouring the country east of us. Martin's cavalry appeared yesterday on the French prehension is felt of a raid by Morgan upon our railroad communications with Chattanooga.

# THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE.

Election To-morrow to Decide the Ques

In accordance with an enactment of our Legislarow to decide whether our soldiers and sailors absen from home in the service of their country shall be allowed

from home in the service of their country shall be allowed the privilege of voting. The question is involved in the following proposed amendment to the State constitution.—
Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words.—"Provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and places at which, such about electors may vote, and for the canvass and returns of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise."

The present Legislature have enacted, in accordance with The present Legislature have enacted, in accordance with

the above proposed amendment, that the election take place on the second Tuesday of March, at the same places at which the last general election was held, and under the same inspectors.

The polls will open at sunrise, and will be kept open

entil supset, without adjeurnment or intermission.

section of the act passed by the present Legislature:—
Sec. 4. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poil on said election day one box, in the usual form, for the reception of ballots, and each and overy elector of this State may present a ballot, which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed one of the following forms, namely:—"For the proposed amendment allowing absent electors in the military service of the United States to vote," or "Against the proposed amendment allowing absent electors in the military service of the United States to vote." The said tailots shall be endorsed "Proposed amendment in relation to absent electors," and so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots and exhibit the endorsement. section of the act passed by the present Legislature:-

THE KINGS COUNTY QUOTA.—The quota of volunteers from Kings county is so nearly filled that the Supervisor's cruits. Some two hundred veterans, still at the seat of war, have re-culisted, and the money now on hand will be retained until their return on turbough. When the veterans are paid, Brocklyn will have furnished every man required under the different calls of the Fresident.

DEPARTMENT WEST VIRGINIA, March 4, 1864.

To day a large squad of refugees came into our lines They report that the rebel conscription in many counties has been of the most sweeping character, and that in all the counties, what with those who have run away from their nomes, taken to the mountains or come within our lines, hardly an able bodied young man is now lest to tend the the majority of the women are beginning to complain bitterly; and their influence is so dreaded in some districts by the military authorites that they are threatened with punishment if they do not refrain from abusing the rebel government. Owing to the effects of the conscription many rebel families are suffering severely.

THE COURT OF INCURAT.

of which General Wheaton is President, does not meet at Cumberlend until Monday next.

Cumberlend until Monday next.

PRISONERS.

Lieutenant Smith, of the Pennsylvania Engineers, brought in two rebel soldiers, who were captured in Marion county, concealed between the ceiling and weather bearding of a dwelling house belonging to and occupied by Alpheus Hood. Hood was also arrested for concealing the suid rebels. A few days ago J. M. Lake, of Webster, Taylor county, was brought in charged with ilegally trading with soldiers in United States horses. He was turned over by Captain Over to the United States Court for trial. A stringent law is in existence against such offenders.

Virginians in Farly's robel command are reported to be much dissatisted at the manner in which they are rationed, while partisan rangers and guerillas plunder and shall from everybody, whether friend or foe, and do not besitate to take forage and provisions in large quantities from the very families of men serving in the rebel arms.

GENERAL CROOKE seems to be very active just now in picking up small de-tachments of rebel cavalry, used as scouting parties.

The cavalry scouting expedition sent out to Pendleton county, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Root, of the Fifteenth New York cavalry, returned to-day. reports that no enemy appears to be in force in that county or neighborhood. Several small guerilla parties fled on the approach of our forces.

The expedition effectually dostroyed the saltpetre works south of Franklin, in Penaleton county.

Another ecouting party had a slight skirmish near Moorfield, copturing some few of McNell's guerilla cavalry. Five of ourmen are yet missing.

Everything seems to be quiet in the Shenandonh valley.

## THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY FAIR. Description of the Building-Eighty

Thousand Square Feet the Total Area-Interesting Details-New Jersey and the Fire Department, &c., &c.

Great preparations are being made to render the forthoming Metropolitan Sanitary Fair worthy the reputation of the Empire City. About three hundred ladies and sub committees hope to make each department equally worthy of patronage.

THE BUILDING. The building, or rather the series of buildings, are situated on the ground formerly known as the Palace Garden, in Fourteenth street, west of Sixth which has been erected as an armory for the Twenty second regiment The armory, with the exception of two rooms, where the arms are stored, has also been placed at the service of the committee. The grand floor bition room, is about two hundred feet square. The art Garden, and has undergone very extensive alterations to fit it for the reception of the numerous treasures of art which will decorate its walls. When the fair opens there will be but few fine pictures left in the city outside the walls of the art gallery. Suitable skylights have been arranged, and a committee of artists will superintend the fitting up of the gallery and the hanging of the pictures. The other or main floor will be the principal salesroom for all kinds of fancy articles, and fin the centre is to be erected a floral temple, twenty-flow feet square. This, it is asserted, will be the most beautiful object of its kind ever exhibited in this country. Upstairs, in the armory building, is a room forty feet by two hundred. In the rear of Fitteenth street is a two story building, having two floors, each twenty-flow feet by ninety-flow, and the frame building in course of erection, which is to be used as a restaurant, is also two stories high, and each floor will be twenty-flow feet by ninety-flow in extent. A temporary trame building, one story bligh, on Fitteenth street, is intended for machinery and carriages, and has an area of forty feet by ninety. On the north side of Fitteenth street is a cattle shed, twenty teet by one hundred. In additional space of three hundred feet by twenty-five. From the beat and latest computation it is estimated that there will be a total area of about eighty thousand square feet.

Hother Packer. Garden, and has undergone very extensive alterations to

total area of about eighty thousand square feet.

MOUE SPACE.

The managers, however, declare that they are or will be cramped for room, and anxiously dilate on the want of space. There will, they say, be plouty of room in which to exhibit the goods, but not half enough to accommodate the million and odd purchasers who will patrontze the fair. In this dilemma there is but one method which suggests itself to our mind by which the difficulty may be overcome. Let it be officially amounced that sit ladies visiting the fair must leave their crinolines at home, and a notice to the following effect might be placed over the entrance doors:—"Abandon hoops all ye who enter here."

entrance doors:—"Abandon hoops all ye who enter here."

STORING AND CLASSIFYING THE GOODS.
Contributions are now being received at the building in Fourteenth street, and the earlier contributors send in their donations the lighter will be the work of the committee, while more care can be given to the task of arranging them. This will not, however, be commenced until after the 10th inst., as the building will not be in a sufficiently forward state before that time.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—OPENING CEREMONIES.
The Executive Committee have not yet decided on the price of asimission, or settled on a programme for the opening exercises. Some of them are in layor of a grand built, others would profer a promenade concert, and others again say they would like to see it inaugurated in the time honored national way—a military parade and an oration.

The State of New Jersey will have a department to itself. The productions, natural and otherwise, of the Knickerbocker's Paradise will not be indiscriminately mixed up with those from other States. Our city Fire Department will also have separate rooms allotted them in which to exhibit and dispose of their contributions. We have been informed that these departments are likely to form two of the most interesting features of the fair.

THE OPENING DAY.

The 28th instart has been settled on as the opening day.
The fair will remain open for two weeks certainly, and for a longer period if the receipts should justify such a measure. The articles which then remain unsold will be disposed of at auction, as it seems to be the intention of the committee to discountenance all "subscriptions" and other subterfeges adopted by the good people of Brooklyn to get rid of articles which it was at first intended to rathe.

to get rid of articles which it was at that intended to raille.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE FAIR.

The Young Men's bramatic Association are to give an entertainment on the 21st instant, for the benefit of the Metropolitan Fair. Among the attractions will be the reading of the "soldiers' Foem," by Mr. de Cordova.

DONATIONS TO THE SANITARY FAIR.

Five thousand dollars have been donated to the Metropolitan Fair by the directors of the Hudson River Railrad Company. The merchants of the city have now set to work in the proper mothed in order to liberally furnish the fair with subscriptions.

nish the fair with subscriptions.

REMBEANDT - PEALK'S PIOTURE OF "WASHINGTON
BEFORE TORKIOWN" -- IT IS OFFERED TO THE
METROPOLITAN FAIR FOR BIGHT THOUSAND DOL-LARS.
The executors of the estate of Rembrandt Peals have

The Draft to Go On.
[From the Washington Star, March 5.]
A paragraph copied into this paper yesterday from a contemporary, in regard to the postponement of the draft, contained the suggestion that the draft will probably be entirely abundoned, in open sequence of State action in the way of bountles doing away with the necessity for on-fo, ong it. As this idea may lead to a misapprehension, for one of the sequence of the sequence of the draft will cortainly go on at the time to which it has been postponed, subject, of course, to such deductions as the volunteer collisiment quota may be entitled to.

HULL, BOSTON HARBOR, March 6-7 P. M. There are no signs of the steamer Canada, which left KILPATRICK'S EXPEDITION.

Additional Particulars of His Daring Raid.

The Narrow Escape of General Lee.

Complete Exhaustion of the Supplies of the Rebel Army.

Foraging Expeditions by Lee's Forces for Sustenance.

Effect of Kilpatrick's Raid on the Spirits of the Rebel Troops.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, March 6, 1864.

GENERAL LEE'S ESCAPE. Three deserters came inside our lines yesterday, whose rick's movements. They state that when our forces arrived at Frederickshall a train of cars was just starting out for Gordensville, containing General R. E. Lee and a portion of his staff. Had our troops been ten minutes earlier they would undoubtedly have secured this much

SPIECES ON LEE'S ARMY OF THE RAILROAD DESTRUCTIONS Another report brought by these men is that the rebel supplies are entirely exhausted, and the army is received ing nothing from Richmond, owing to the destruction of rebel army to forage in the country south of the Rapidan. and the greatest difficulty is experienced to subsist the

sippi regiment, in Ewell's corps. They state that on Tuesday a report was read to their brigade on dress parade that Butler's cavalry had joined Kilpatrick at Hanover Court House. The next day another report was read to them that Kilpatrick had made an attack upon Richmond, but was repulsed with a great loss in killed and wounded and over 1,200 prisoners, who had already arrived in Richmond.

THE PERLING IN THE REBEL ARMY. A most intensely feverish anxiety pervades all classes in the rebel army in view of the prospect of suffering in the future. Kilpatrick had destroyed the principal mills

upon which they relied for their subsistence. THE ORIECT OF THE RAID SAID TO BE ATTAINED. nformed that Kilpatrick fully accomplished all that he started out to do; that neither be nor the officials so small a force could enter Richmond, fortified as it is, after the finest armies the world ever produced had failed; that it had long been in contemplation by the War Department to transfer General Kilpatrick's division sity of their going to Fortress Monroe for embarkation, and that this was only to be the premonitory step towards a grander movement by the whole army of the Fo-

the railroads leading from Richmond to Lee's army, thus forcing the rebels to take a position nearer Richmond.

# NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Affairs in St. Domingo-Santana Engress Made by the Spaniards-A Sea

HAVANA, March 1, 1864.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE DOMENICAN INSURGENCE. To condense whatever news may have accumulated on my hands in only two days will be sufficiently easy since there is nothing to communicate beyond some de tails from St. Demingo, published since my despatch by had one of those affairs with the insurgents which are called "routs," in which the Spaniards had six men killed and an officer and several men wounded, while the other

and an officer and several men wounded, while the other side is said to have left thirteen dead on the field. This affair occurred in the province of Seybo, over which Santana holds military rule.

CATTAIN GENERAL VARGAS.

Captain General Vargas had been very ill with something very like brain fever, brought on by unremitting labor and attention to the duties of his office, which is certainly no sinecure. He is said to be now out of danger, though not yet recovered sufficiently to resume his duties and relieve General Gandara, who is temporarily in charge.

certainly no sinecure. He is said to be now out of danger, though not yet recovered sufficiently to resume his duties and relieve General Gandara, who is temporarily in charge.

Pomnican mackaness.

The Spanish war steamer Africa captured off the port of Monte Cristi a schoener laden chiefly with sait—an article very much needed by the Dominicans. The Africa artifed at the capital on the 18th with her price. At the port called Fuerto Caballo, between Moste Cristi and Puerto Piata, the same steamer found another schooner aground, but empty, her carge having been successfuily landed. A boat's crew took pessession, after having driven off the small guard placed to watch her, and, falling to get her affeat, cut down her masts and left her—perhaps with the intention of returning and getting her affoat, which was both a wise and economical determination. With the very few vessels the Spaniards have on the coasts of the island, the blockade of Dominican ports must be rather inclineent. It is the intention of the government to remody this by sending additions to the blockading squadron.

RESPICATION OF ORDER IN SAMANA.

In the poniments of Samana, under the care of General Hungria, everything is quiet, and it is said people are returning to their homes, with every confidence that they shall not be disturbed any more. The garrison theirs had been strengthened by the arrival of a battalion from Poerto Rico, sent by the government of that island, which perhaps does not share in that feeling of confidence any more than the writer of a letter from which I take some of these particulars, who says, speaking of another of Santana's aktimalines in Seyboon the 9thi—"The rebels were, as usual, beaton and pursued by our men until completely dispersed. They will reappear, however, since their object in to keep the attention and forces of the government distributed over many parts at once." That is just the plain truth. There can be very little condeacce when there is almost's certainty that the enemy will reappear," act perhaps a g

going to cost so much blood and money.

A sea captain, a native of Curaces, has been arrested:
the captail for having in his possession certain incendiar
documents addressed to the Dominicans. I do not eav
him his position.

Nothing particular from Mexico.
The (amous Santa Anna passed here on his way to
Mexico by the English steamer from St. Thomas.

PORTLAND, No., March 6-9 P. M.
A northeast rain storm has previous all day and tonight. The wind is blowing hear, which seriously
threatens the steamship Bohemian, as he lies in her ad
position.

MECKIRNATION.—The Froy (N. Y.) Daily Whig, a republican paper, in speaking of "miscegenation," saystem will be surprised, as are, to learn the extent to which this disgusting theory far and how fast it is becoming a prominent article in their creek."